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BTA ON SOCIALIST BLOC'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL AT GENEVA

AU081540 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 8 (BTA news analyst S. Stamov)--Bringing the unprecedented arms race to a halt and taking the road to real disarmament is undoubtedly now mankind's greatest hope for survival. Along these lines all eyes are focused on the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, where the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia [as received] submitted a working document on the negotiations on stopping the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and on a phased reduction of their stocks until their final liquidation. Special mention deserve those of the proposals which suggest preparatory consultations in the course of the committee's current session in order to start negotiating on this problem as early as this year.

The document submitted by the socialist countries is very constructive. It proposes to stop production, to reduce and do away with nuclear arms by phases and on a reciprocally acceptable and coordinated basis. The principle of non-disruption of the existing balance of nuclear power and simultaneously decreasing steadily its level guarantees success to the UN Disarmament Committee.

The hope for success of the Leman Lake talks is based on other grounds as well. The expanded participation with representatives of 40 more countries, including the five nuclear powers, as well as the possibility offered to every interested state which is not member of the committee to submit written proposals and working documents and to participate in their discussions, are in themselves a considerable progress.

So far the Geneva Committee has been discussing in earnest the technical side of the problem. Naturally, these are exceptionally delicate questions requiring a lot of patient and consistent consideration. But the goodwill of all parties concerned and any progress to this end definitely require a responsible political approach. The matter stands much greater chances at present. The first significant result is France's re-entering the committee, after 17 years of boycott, and taking her place in the conference hall. Naturally, it is not enough for France to only take part in the discussions, she must also make her own contribution to the progress of disarmament.

The USSR and the other socialist countries called on all nuclear powers to take part in the committee's sittings. It is well-known that China is the only nuclear power refusing to join the efforts to halt the armaments race. In this connexion even more alarming are the West's intentions to aid the updating of China's armaments. This creates difficulties which can sharply increase in the future and lead, even now, to unsuspected effects.

After the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly and the decision to hold another special session on disarmament in 1982, the Geneva forum actually acquires the status of a permanently operating intersession body in this sphere. A number of resolutions of the special session on disarmament adopted on Soviet initiative, offer a solid basis for discussion. All these give additional reasons for optimism.

And finally the problems of disarmament are very sensitive to the international climate in general. Unfortunately, certain decisions of NATO member-countries and first of all, of the USA on weapon buildup do not encourage disarmament negotiations. Sincerity is confirmed by action. And this weighs specially for the attitude to the arms race.

RUDE PRAVO: BASIS FOR MBFR AGREEMENT EXISTS

AU052212 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary: "The 17th round of Vienna Talks Has Begun; Really a Blind Alley?"]

[Text] WHAT IS ALREADY THE 17TH ROUND OF TALKS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE, ATTENDED BY DELEGATIONS FROM 19 COUNTRIES, BEGAN IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG ON WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY. THE TALKS ON THIS ISSUE--SO IMPORTANT FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT--HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR MORE THAN 5 YEARS, AND SO FAR HAVE NOT YIELDED CONCRETE RESULTS. PRECISELY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS FACT THE COMMENTARIES PUBLISHED IN WESTERN NEWSPAPERS ON THE DAY THE CURRENT ROUND OF TALKS OPENED, USED THE WORD PESSIMISM PERHAPS IN ALL POSSIBLE WAYS, AND SAID THAT THE TALKS HAVE ENTERED A BLIND ALLEY.

However, despite the complexity and length of the negotiations, conditions exist for resolving the current unsatisfactory state of affairs and arriving at concrete results. A blind alley does not exist, because on the negotiating table there are proposals submitted by the socialist countries--the direct participants in the talks--which are a basis for realistic and sensible agreements that would bring about the reduction of the armies' numerical strength and of armament in central Europe. This concentration is truly immense--millions of troops, tens of thousands of tanks and nuclear weapons of all kinds, of bombs, warheads, artillery grenades and mines. This huge military arsenal must be reduced because it is dangerous, and because such an accumulation of arms poisons international relations. After all, the 1975 Helsinki CSCE has obligated the European countries to strive to reduce military tension. Why are the negotiations lagging?

If results, so necessary for peace in Europe, still have not been achieved in Vienna, it is exclusively because the delegations from the NATO member countries still maintain positions that are at variance with the negotiations' main principle, that is, equal security and not impairing the interests of any of the parties participating. However, it is precisely the Western delegations which have been striving to damage the socialist countries' interests and weaken their security.

In the view of NATO countries--despite the fact that a balance of forces in central Europe exists on both sides--the socialist countries should reduce the strength of their troops and arms in such a way that the West would substantially benefit from it. The "model" which they propose envisages a reduction of 1:3 to NATO's advantage. Understandably, such a "proposal" cannot be a basis for any sort of agreement, and the West must abandon it. The "asymmetric model of reduction," as these Western notions are called, is--in its consequences--dangerous not only for the Vienna talks, but also for the political atmosphere in Europe and for relations among countries with different social systems.

ON 8 JULY 1978 THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHO ARE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS, SUBMITTED SIGNIFICANT PROPOSALS OPENING FURTHER POSSIBILITIES FOR AN AGREEMENT, MEETING HALFWAY THOSE WESTERN STANDPOINTS THAT COULD BE ACCEPTED. Understandably, other proposals, for example those that would unilaterally benefit the NATO states and put the socialist countries' security in jeopardy and that would disturb the balance of forces, could not be accommodated. However, the West did not react to the socialist countries' proposals in the necessary manner--with a flexible position and willingness to arrive at an agreement. [paragraph continues]

The Western delegations continued their obstructions even after the socialist countries submitted further flexible proposals before the 16th round ended in November 1978.

In this situation the NATO delegations also chose the delaying tactics of artifically accumulating obstacles. For example, one tactic was that, without reason, they voiced doubts about the correctness of the data on the numerical strength of the socialist countries' troops. This data had been supplied to the Western delegations during the negotiations. The assertions of the NATO countries that the figures on the numerical strength are considerably lower than the reality are untruthful and lack any justification. Similar speculations, such as the deliberately spread assertions saying that in central Europe there is no balance of military forces but that the Warsaw Pact armies have superiority, pursue the same objective.

From these and other positions of the Western delegations in Vienna it can be seen that they are trying to force the socialist countries to make unacceptable concessions, and at the same time to keep the Vienna negotiations in the current state, that is, in a situation when one obstacle follows another in order to make the acceptance of the socialist countries' proposals impossible.

NATO's "Sincerity"

The Washington session of the NATO Council last May has shown how sincere NATO states are about the reduction of military tension in central Europe. Irrespective of the fact that the Vienna talks have been continuing for 5 years, an extensive armament program up to 1993 was adopted in Washington which contains several hundred measures. Its objective is to raise the pact's military potential and to change the balance of military forces. This, without a doubt, could introduce a new, negative element into the disarmament negotiations, particularly in Vienna.

The heads of the four key capitalist countries at the Guadeloupe meeting also discussed the Vienna negotiations. It is pleasing to note that here could be heard voices [urging] that the negotiations be successfully wound up. However, to date nothing has been done for this to really happen. The Western delegations continue to persist on their positions which can be characterized as unacceptable.

The 17th round of the negotiations has begun in Vienna now, a round that could become decisive if the Western states demonstrated the willingness to come to an agreement. The basis on which it is possible to come to an agreement exists. This basis is comprehensive and realistic and is contained in the socialist countries' proposals. HENCE, NO BLIND ALLEY EXISTS IN VIENNA. HOWEVER, THERE ARE WESTERN POLITICIANS WHO OBVIOUSLY REMAIN BLIND AND DEAF TO THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT, TO THE FACT THAT THE PATH TO THE DEEPENING OF THE DETENTE PROCESS LEADS VIA THE REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY TENSION.

CPCZ'S TRIBUNA: SOCIALIST STATES CANNOT DISARM FIRST

AU021227 Prague TRIBUNA No 4 in Czech 24 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "To Insure the Defense of Socialism"]

[Excerpt] Historic experience shows that the socialist states cannot afford, even for a single moment, to lag in their care for a country's defense. We can still recall very well how skillfully the Hitlerite fascists took advantage of the fact that they were already prepared for war while the Soviet Union was still rearming its troops. The enemy must never again receive such a chance.

It is, of course, clear to us what a great material contribution for us all it would be if we no longer had to use the means created by our industrious people for weapons and armed forces. However, it is the highest kind of demagogy for a person to pretend to be a friend of the people while demanding that the socialist states unilaterally "set an example" amd disarm. The enemy could wish for nothing better.

Aware of the historic changes that have taken place in the world in favor of the progressive forces, world imperialism is concentrating and coordinating all its efforts and it is doing this on all fronts. The meeting of the leading statesmen of the four imperialist powers on the island of Guadeloupe is merely one of the many proofs of this.

The socialist states and the progressive forces of the world can counter this threat only by unifying their defense efforts, for the historic experience says: He whose powder is dry and who is strong is never assaulted!

BERLINER ZEITUNG QUESTIONS TIMING OF NATO MANEUVERS BEFORE TALKS

LD051342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the view of BERLINER ZEITUNG, the NATO winter manuever Certain Sentinel presently taking place in the FRG represents an attempt to revive the policy of strength toward socialism that has failed once already. The Monday edition of the paper carries a commentary on the military exercise which says that: "Its start just 3 days before the opening of the 17th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe is in no way suited to creating a favorable negotiating climate."

This winter maneuver, carried out in part in the region near the frontier with the GDR and the CSSR, vividly shows "that the most reactionary imperialist circles are increasing their activities and that serious dangers are threatening the continuation of detente in Europe. It apparently runs counter to certain forces in the West if European detente is to be materially safeguarded by reducing the concentration of NATO and Warsaw treaty forces."

ZHIVKOV GREETS WPC SESSION IN BERLIN

AU062028 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on my own behalf, I am happy to convey most cordial greetings to you, the participants in the WPC session in Berlin. For 3 decades now each WPC session has been a forum at which the voice of the alert conscience of mankind has rung out strongly and firmly. This is why the capital of the fraternal GDR focuses the attention of all other people to whom the work of peace and security, understanding and cooperation among the peoples is dear.

Your session is convened at a moment when detente--this major achievement of all progressive and democratic forces in the world--continues to be a target of the imperialist circles that are constantly increasing the arms race as well as of certain reactionary forces who, by preaching the inevitability of war, are sowing suspicion about the vitality of the principle of peaceful coexistence. I am convinced that the work of your forum will contribute to increasing the atmosphere of irreconcilability toward those who would like to return the world to the times of the "cold war" and to bring the world again to the edge of a nuclear disaster.

Detente has no sensible alternative. Its development and deepening and its reliable future can be secured only if the arms race halts and if we decisively and irreversibly undertake the road toward disarmament. I deeply believe that the participants in the movement for the defense of peace will spare no efforts to unmask and condemn the plans and actions of those political circles that continue to doom the peoples to mortal danger by inciting the arms race through qualitatively perfecting and quantitatively accumulating weapons for mass distruction, by ignoring the constructive proposals of the USSR and of the countries from the socialist community and by hindering the implementation of the instructions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The Bulgarian people will contine as before to energetically support the WPC activity which devotes its efforts to the cause of peace and security, of political and military detente, of the peaceful and just solution of disputes, of solidarity with the peoples struggling for the final liquidation of the consequences of the disgraceful colonial system, for eliminating racism and apartheid. A decisive condition for the success of each WPC initiative and undertaking is the need to continue to strengthen the unity and intensify the unity of action of all peace-loving forces. The strong front of the peace-loving forces is a factor which is affecting and will continue to more strongly affect the course of present international relations.

I send you heartfelt wishes for further successes in mobilizing and rallying the ranks of the world progressive and democratic public who are waging a consistent struggle for liberating mankind from the specter of a nuclear disaster as well as for discontinuing the arms race, for disarmament and for solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

(Signed) Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

TITO, AIRBORNE OVER COUNTRY, GREETS ZHIVKOV

AU062034 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the following telegram from Josip Broz Tito, LCY chairman and SFRY president: Airborne over Bulgaria, I take the opportunity to cordially greet you. Simultaneously I am sending best wishes for the personal happiness and prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

ANDREY LUKANOV ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO MEXICO

AU080915 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Mexico, 8 Feb, BTA correspondent--On a three-day visit to Mexico, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, left this country. Before his departure, Mr Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, to whom he handed over a message by Bulgaria's chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov. During the talks held, views were exchanged on questions pertaining to the development of Bulgaro-Mexican relations, especially in the economic sphere, following the visit of the Mexican head of state to Bulgaria in May, 1978.

President Jose Lopez Portillo made a positive assessment of the previous state of all-round ties between Bulgaria and Mexico and expressed the readiness of the Mexican side for their further development and deepening. The meeting was attended by the ministers (?of national) resources and industrial development and trade, J.A. Oteyza and J. de la Vega, as well as Bulgaria's ambassador to Mexico, Mr Bogomil Gerasimov. During his stay in the Mexican capital Mr Andrey Lukanov also met the ministers of foreign affairs, of national resources and industrial development and of foreign trade, as well as other high Mexican officials.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU082100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Yuriy Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, and Pavel Pisarev, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture, today signed a protocol on cooperation between the two ministries for 1979. Yuriy Barabash and Pavel Pisarev stressed that the document and its implementation are a part of the great work done by the two countries in strengthening the process of coming together in all areas. The active cultural cooperation reflects the will of the two countries to further and better get acquainted with each other. It is an expression of the policy of the two countries and parties, united in their goals.

ROMANIA'S VERDET VISITS, ECONOMIC TALKS HELD

AU081925 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Feb, BTA--Mr Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, arrived here today. He met Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria. At a plenary meeting delegations of the two countries discussed some problems of the coordination of the state economic plans for the 1981-1985 period.

In their greetings speeches Mr Zarev and Mr Verdet emphasized the importance of the periodic meetings of the first leaders of Bulgaria and Romania for the further expansion and deepening of their economic ties.

The existing conditions for improving the structure of cooperation between the two countries were also looked into during the talks.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CRITICIZES ANTI-LENINIST CAMPAIGN

AU080920 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

["The Greatness of Leninism and Poverty of its Critics"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Feb, BTA--Under the above headline, prompted by the frequent recent attempts by anticommunist propaganda to oppose Lenin to Marx, to "split" and "break away" Leninism and Marxism, RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an article by Marian Beldev, M. Sc. Phil.

The author makes a detailed analysis of the reasons for which bourgeois propaganda is trying to harass Leninism. He emphasizes that this campaign, unfolded under the crafty slogan of "independence of the communist and worker's parties," of their "democratization" and "improvement", aims at opposing them, at tearing them off the CPSU and the Soviet Union, off the leading communist and worker's parties in the other socialist countries and the socialist community as a whole.

The article reads that today's leading top in the USA openly speaks of its aspirations to alter the nature of the communist parties in the Western capitalist countries with a view to turning them into political organizations of a social-democratic type.

The author states that the bourgeois class degradation, both ideological and real, has never been so total and profound as it is now. This fact forces the bourgeois class to make game of and repeatedly try to vilify and oppose to each other the creators of the social science Marx, Engels and Lenin. The bourgeois propaganda harasses the socialist countries and their communist parties because the latter are led by Marxism-Leninism which scientifically substantiates the end of the capitalist system.

The article dwells on the role of the Maoists who, under the strong instigating pressure of imperialism, and not in the last place because of their retreat from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, oppose real socialism and strive to discredit Leninism.

In conclusion the author points out that all attempts in this direction, no matter from where they originate, are doomed to failure. Marian Beldev emphasizes: "The time proves that the Marxist-Leninist teaching is an indispensable scientific guide for action".

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH CUBA--The conference of representatives of the Bulgarian and Cuban transportation ministries, of leaders of the Bulgarian Water Transport state economic corporation and of the Cuban freight enterprise [CUFLET], of representatives of the Bulgarian Maritime Fleet shipping enterprise and the Cuban Mambisa navigation enterprise has ended. For the last 4 days the activities of the Bulgarian-Cuban shipping line have been discussed and concrete measures for improving the efficiency of its work this year were drawn up. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO PAKISTAN

LD091128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Petr Kadlec, the newly appointed ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Prague. Comrade Kadlec is beginning his diplomatic tour of duty.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON STROUGAL VISIT TO LIBYA

For the Tripoli JANA text of the joint communique issued in Tripoli and Prague at the conclusion of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Libya from 5 to 7 Feb, see the North Africa section of the 8 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

LENART ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA CHEMICAL PLANT AKTIV

LD021215 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Last year's results and insuring the plan for the current year were discussed at a party technical-economic aktiv today by the workers of the Georgi Dimitrov chemical plant in Bratislava.

They welcomed in their midst Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. It was stressed at the aktiv that the implementation of the comprehensive experiment of managing effectiveness and quality since the beginning of last year has brought positive results. Exports to socialist states have been exceeded by the Dimitrov workers by almost 10 percent and they have also delivered products over and above the plan to customers in capitalist states.

Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked the collective of the Georgi Dimitrov plant for their initiative and voiced an appreciation of the tangible measures taken to make good the January deficit in production in the interest of a successful fulfillment of this year's plan. He stressed the endeavors to economize the maximum of energy and imported raw materials and constantly raise the effectiveness and quality of production.

[Lenart--begin recording] Your organizational work was also motivated by the new principles which you are testing within the framework of the comprehensive experiment for management, effectiveness and quality. It is good that we can conclude also from the results you have achieved that the new principles are beginning to make an impact in the right direction, and that we are succeeding in finding a path toward improving the entire management system. However, if we want to utilize the experiment as much as possible, it is necessary to watch very carefully what phenomena are most effective in our drive toward high quality and effectiveness and what stands in our way, or what does not work. It is necessary to adopt this attitude in the central bodies, general directorates and enterprises.

It is correct that you are aware of your good results and are proud of them. It is still better that you see your results in a critical light and that you don't see only positive aspects, but also weaknesses, deficiencies and problems which you have to tackle seriously. You are directing your attention to raising the quality of manmade fibers, as was recalled by some speakers before me, and by the comrade director in the main paper, to a number of other products and to solving a number of problems connected with these issues. You are endeavoring to fulfill the tasks of investment development which means that there will be structural changes in the Dimitrov enterprise.

Above all, in the construction of the propylene fiber plant No 3 and the Kablik No 4 plant, everything must be done so that the problems acknowledged by the relevant ministers are solved, and plant No 3 is commissioned in August or September 1979 and plant No 4 in the last quarter of 1980.

The CPSL Central Committee will probably be reminding the ministries and suppliers of their duties in a rather unpleasant way [as heard] and the tasks must be fulfilled this year. The government of the CPSL Central Committee cannot allow a situation where we and the national committee of the city of Bratislava would force you to liquidate (?exhausters) and thus limit the production potential of the Dimitrov enterprise, while on the other hand we would be unable to force suppliers and organize matters in such a way as to commission new capacities on time. This is one reason. The other reason is that Czechoslovakia is bound by agreements of specialization to deliver on time to your friends and our allies within CEMA specialised products which we have promised them.

The paper delivered by the comrade director also mentioned other very real problems and measures, the common denominator of which is the effort to achieve better quality products and higher work efficiency. This is a sphere which deserves greater attention. It must be required from all leading workers that quality and efficiency are at the center of their attention and at the same time the main criterion for the assessment of their work.

In the struggle to fulfill the plan--while securing high efficiency and quality--you cannot be alone. I think that it is necessary to insure good coordination by all those who can determine the correct pace in the fulfillment of your tasks, above all with regard to efficiency and quality. In this area joint socialist pledges seem to be the right method. We have the best experience in their implementation in investment development: If the socialist pledges in that area are well prepared and if they are based on the initiative of the working people, they lead to good results. We should try to achieve this with regard to the suppliers of engineering equipment and the assembly and construction plants this year, the year of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

A more advanced application of this idea is to be seen in integrated socialist pledges aimed at high quality and effectiveness of real products. It is certainly a worthwhile attempt to plead to all those who can contribute to raising the quality of fibers, but also other products for agriculture, the chemical industry, the rubber industry and so forth, so that, together with you, these suppliers may prepare these pledges, fulfill them, and finally achieve better results. Therefore, I think that it would be to the point not only to involve in these integrated pledges the relevant research institutes and those research and scientific workers who are taking part in your own enterprise, but also those who, within CEMA, the ministry, the Academy of Sciences, or the high schools, are also involved. The point is also that research workers and designers should very clearly feel that they are a very important, and often the decisive, link in the chain, the end of which is the final product. [end recording]

LENART RECEIVES KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY PASTUKHOV

LD072333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received an official delegation of the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol in Bratislava today. The delegation is being led by Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

In a cordial comradely conversation Comrade Lenart spoke about the decisive share of the Slovak Socialist Youth Union members in implementing the program of the party's 15th congress and the fulfilment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He stressed the significance of the exchange of experience between the Socialist Youth Union and the Komsomol for the enhancement of the efficiency and quality of production, the application of new and progressive methods of work and the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in practice.

Comrade Pastukhov gave an assurance that the young people of the Soviet Union will continue to consolidate the friendship uniting the two youth organizations in the coming period by the all-round development of twinning contacts in the course of the implementation of important economic projects within the framework of socialist economic integration, as well as by the exchange of study delegations and artistic ensembles.

INDRA, POLEDNIK ATTEND NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD061635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the National Front of Czechoslovakia discussed in Prague today the share and role of the Socialist Youth Union and its Pioneer organization and organs and organizations of the National Front in the upbringing of children in the jubilee year of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Pioneer organization and the International Year of the Child.

The meeting was opened by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, who also chaired the session. He welcomed Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life.

ROMANIAN SOFIA CONFERENCE DELEGATE'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report WA] Prague TVORBA in Czech No 3 on 17 January 1979 on page 7 carries an article by Milan Matous entitled "Importance of Real Socialism" devoted to a discussion of the concept of "real socialism" and evaluating the international conference on real socialism held from 12 to 15 December 1978 in Sofia. In describing and analyzing the conference speeches of some of the delegates, the author mentions that two dissenting voices were raised during the conference discussions:

"These were the speeches of the Romanian delegate and the Italian delegate. The speeches showed gross underestimation of the military danger posed by imperialism and a complementing denigration of the peace initiative developed by the socialist countries. On the one hand, these two speeches--out of a total of 102 presentations given to the conference plenum and group sessions--tried to cast doubt on the importance of strengthening the international unity of the communist and workers' movement, but on the other hand they expressed a conciliatory posture toward Maoism. The Romanian delegate stated that it was allegedly inadmissible to criticize the attitude of 'a particular country.' It is characteristic that it is the very people who ostentatiously speak in favor of the broadest and completely unrestrained cooperation with 'all the socialist countries' and 'with 'all the communist parties' who are the ones who fear the international conferences of communist and workers' parties, and who even invent arguments against the convening of theoretical conferences, such as the one in Sofia.

"The response evoked by these single jarring voices demonstrated all the more persuasively the unity among the absolute majority of communist parties. Many presentations which followed the above-mentioned speeches rejected, explicitly and decisively, these incorrect attitudes. The overwhelming majority of the delegates came out sharply against revisionism, and especially against Maoism, as the principal enemy of the revolutionary movement and a threat to a peaceful and progressive development of the world."

SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE CONCEDES DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

AU0711l6 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 5 Feb 79 p 2 AU

["Ili"-signed commentary in the column: "A Word on the Day": "Detente as an Imperative"]

[Excerpt] The embarrassed reactions by American officials to Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] untiring anti-Soviet sallies do not yield anything very unambiguous and resolute. The communique to which they "finally pushed" the Beijing [Peking] visitor (because originally no such thing was envisaged) confined itself to a statement that differing opinions on the assessment of the current international situation also exist between the two sides. Let us concede that it is this foggy passage that contains an option which the U.S. Government and diplomacy can utilize, particularly to prevent a threat to the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement. Let us concede that it is in this passage that it is possible to decode the U.S. Government's willingness to support realistic trends in international detente. But this in no way eradicates the impression that U.S. diplomacy is still struggling with the temptation to make use of the "China card," at least for gaining a dominant position in world politics.

NATO, WARSAW PACT MILITARY MANEUVERS COMPARED

AU061012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Jiri Hecko commentary in the column: "Notes": "In the Interest of a Reliable Defense"]

[Text] A few days ago our public was informed that joint exercises of Czechoslovak and Soviet Army units, codenamed Druzhba 1979 would take place in our country from 2-7 February. It is true that military exercises take place every year both in the socialist countries and in the West. But they differ markedly from each other in terms of their contents and goals.

The mission of maneuvers of armies that are part of NATO is to demonstrate--while using all propaganda means--the military strength of the West and the orientation of the member armies toward a modern anticommunist crusade not different from the notorious Drang nach Osten. It is no accident at all but deliberately intentional that they usually take place at or at least end in the immediate vicinity along the borders of the socialist community. For numerous incorrigible enemies of the relaxation of international tension and advocates of cold war and feverish armament they serve as a means of intimidation.

The joint exercises of fraternal socialist armies to which Druzhba 1979 belongs have a completely different function. They are an expression of the international defense of the socialist community and consistent peace mission of our fraternal armies. The current exercise will contribute to further deepening cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army in the interest of a reliable defense of the western border of the entire community of socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

It will contribute to the exchange of experience and acquisition of new experience from the combat and political training of the troops and will provide evidence of the alertness of the members of the two fraternal armies to the fulfillment of the most honorable civic duty. The exercise is taking place at a time when many members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are selflessly helping our national economy to overcome the difficulties caused by this year's winter. It bears witness that even in this complicated situation our soldiers devote themselves conscientiously to their main task--the reliable defense of the socialist homeland.

DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AN INTERNATIONAL TASK

AU071846 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Article by Lt Col Jiri Hecko: "From the Druzhba 1979 Exercise; Side by Side"]

[Excerpt] The reliable defense of the community of socialist countries is the primary international task of all members of fraternal socialist armies. This principle has become deeply rooted in the minds of the members of our people's army and their closest allies and friends--the Soviet soldiers. Last year a number of actions were successfully developed that contributed toward the direct exchange of experience in training and preparation of the members of our fraternal armies. These actions included, for instance, the mutual exchange of whole units, which fulfilled the training program and also such exacting tasks as live infantry, artillery or tank fire directly in the formations of friendly task groups.

One of the most comprehensive checks on the mutual collaboration of the members of fraternal armies is the current joint Druzhba 1979 exercise. In practice this involves, for instance, units of the motorized rifle regiment of the Czechoslovak People's Army seizing, in a clash with the "adversary," the most advantageous position which permits deploying both units for a decisive attack against the enemy's defense.

CHEMICAL TROOPS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED DURING MILITARY EXERCISES

AU081055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Article by Lt Col Vladimir Daubner: "From the Druzhba 1979 Exercise; the Cooperation of Fraternal Troops Has Culminated"]

[Excerpts] The chemical troops of the Soviet Army were finishing the chemical cleansing of Czechoslovak units that had come under attack by the "adversary's" mass destruction weapons. Czechoslovak soldiers, members of the chemical forces, on the other hand were finishing the chemical cleansing of Soviet troops. The successful nature of mutual direct cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers was again confirmed in practice.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak troops' combat activity during the Druzhba 1979 exercise has ended. The commanders of all grades appraised the results achieved. They stated that the exercise has enriched military skills. It has checked the preparedness of Czechoslovak and Soviet Army units; considerable political work has been accomplished by the communists and members of the youth union and Komsomol. The commanders stated that the communists have been the decisive force in the fulfillment of individual tasks during the exercise. Last night the staffs of all units were preparing the organization for the transfer of home garrisons.

BILATERAL USSR SCIENTIFIC SUBCOMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU062213 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Deliberations and Agreements on Joint Ventures: Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR Discussed:]

[Summary] "The 23d session of the standing subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and USSR has concluded.

"During the session M.P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology and head of the GDR delegation, as well as I.P. Kotchevich, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, who participated in the session, were received for talks by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and State Planning Commission chairman.

"The 23d session of the standing subcommission stipulated the next few steps for drafting the main directions of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period and until 1990, for incorporation into the program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR for the period until 1990.

"Measures were decreed for developing techniques to use material more economically and intensively, for refining fuels as well as for the rational use of energy in order to organize scientific-technical cooperation. An expansion of cooperation is being envisaged in the field of basic and technological research, of techniques for the manufacture and use of new materials for microelectronics as well as with respect to problems of transmitting information. An agreement was signed for the further joint development of scientific-technical information in the field of chemistry for the 1979-85 period. In addition, the implementation of the obligations of both sides resulting from agreements on cooperation in developing irrigation machinery, pipe rolling processes and in the field of measuring was received and measures were taken to prepare for their introduction into production."

During the session the guests visited enterprises and institutes in Dresden and Gera Bezirke. Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the Gera Bezirk SED leadership, received the Soviet guests. P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, also attended the signing of a protocol on the session outcome. The Soviet delegation departed for home on 2 February.

JOINT BENELUX ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD090816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday the fourth meeting of the GDR-Belgian-Luxembourg economic union mixed government commission concluded in Berlin with the signing of a protocol and adoption of a joint work program. The GDR delegation was headed by Jochen Steyer, director general at the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union by F. Taelemans, ambassador at the Belgian Foreign Trade Ministry.

The two sides exchanged views on the development of bilateral economic relations and determined measures for the extension of trade relations and scientific-technological cooperation. During his stay in Berlin the chairman of the Belgian side of the mixed government commission met leading figures from ministries as well as directors general from GDR foreign trade enterprides.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TUDEH PARTY DECLARATION

For the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report on the declaration issued by the Iranian Tudeh party on the current situation in Iran, see the Iran section of the 9 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

DISARMAMENT, DENG'S VISIT, IRANIAN SITUATION DISCUSSED

DW052140 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 5 Feb 79 DW

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Excerpts] I would first like to deal with an event that is important not only because of its weight, concern and message, but also because it has taken place in Berlin. The special meeting of the World Peace Council is characterized by the extraordinary dissemination of political and ideological directions which have rallied in joint efforts despite all their heterogeneous and different views. Probably we will be able next week to say something on the reaction to the appeal this meeting addressed to the nations of the world and to men and women on all continents. It has been published, as you know, and the delegates to the meeting are still in Berlin.

The appeal deals with one subject: An end to the arms race. But in these days this is the question of all questions, if any progress is to be achieved at all on the road of detente and securing peace. It should be said, however, that one could have made much more headway in this field.

In Geneva the disarmament committee has resumed work. In Vienna a new round of talks on troop reductions in central Europe has begun. SALT is almost ready to be signed, judging by all statements, but it has not yet been signed. It is really not the fault of the socialist states if things do not progress. In Vienna the delegates of the socialist countries have been waiting since June of last year for a response by the Western powers to their proposals. But no--the Western powers are demanding once again and quite openly that the socialist countries make unilateral advance concessions, something they term asymmetric disarmament. In other words: The socialist countries are supposed to disarm more than the NATO states. This is, of course, out of the question. Disarmament, if it is to be effective, is possible only if both observe the principle of parity. In this way no one can be taken in and the necessary atmosphere of confidence can be created. All other factors considered, these attempts to dupe the socialist countries, can only lead to stagnation.

Is this the general view? That is hard to say. But what is sure is that in the West a growing number are repudiating the rhetoric of an alleged threat from the East. In the United States a committee has been set up called "Americans for SALT," which has among its members politicians, trade unionists, diplomats, and artists of various persuasions. The name of the committee is a program. SPD floorleader Herbert Wehner last weekend disputed the correctness of a philosophy--as he termed it--of a threat from the Soviet Union. In his view the military power of the Soviet Union should be discussed with it, but--he said verbatim--in a defensive, not in an aggressive way. [sentence as heard]

I think, dear listeners, this deserves to be considered. And while we are dealing with the subject--the development dates 6 months back: In the Netherlands after a relevant resolution was adopted by the United Christian Democratic Parliamentary Party, all parties rejected the neutron bomb.

In their appeal the participants at the Berlin World Peace Council meeting also voiced concern over the attitude of the leaders of the People's Republic of China. They characterized it as a stance which, in connection with the thesis of the inevitability of war, seriously jeopardizes the interests of peace and detente.

Those who have observed the visit of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in the United States will share this concern. To the leading Chinese politician it was a forum of anti-Soviet propaganda carried forward by him with a vehemence which is only practised in the United States by the extremist enemies of detente. There is a lot of evidence that Deng by his appearance drew President Carter into a situation which the President possibly did not want to have. But the embarrassment Deng Xiaoping caused in Washington largely is a fault of the Americans as well. One had yielded to the temptation that the anti-Soviet Chinese course represents within some quarters in the United States. When Carter's security advisor Brzezinski returned from Peking, he had delivered one of his most aggressive speeches against the Soviet Union. One wanted to play the Chinese card, while the Chinese leaders wanted to play the American card. As to U.S.-Chinese cooperation one may have only sensed in the United States the limits of the Chinese [word indistinct]. Whether this will be a realization, remains to be seen. Quite unsettled is the situation in Iran. Obviously the observer is right who wrote last week that anything is still possible. It was certainly an event of utmost importance that Ayatollah Khomeyni has returned to his country after 15 years in exile. And what has since happened in Iran, the mass rallies for and with him, show that Khomeyni is to millions a great hope for a great change. Premier Bakhtiar has said that he would tolerate a shadow cabinet but no second government. In the past 48 hours there was talk about behind the scene contacts between the Shi'ite leader and the premier, brought about by middlemen. Bakhtiar took quite a step in cancelling Iranian arms purchases from the West. The countries most affected are the United States, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain. At stake are billion-dollar contracts that this arms deal would have earned the arms companies. In the army disagreements are emerging as well. But the great background of development remains a people's movement carrying forward its social and political ideas with the demand for an Islamic republic.

BRIEFS

AID SHIPMENTS FOR DPRY--"An aid shipment of the GDR Red Cross was recently dispatched to the DPRY in response to a request by the Red Cross society of that country for urgently needed medicines and bandage materials. This shipment is the first that the GDR Red Cross sent this year." [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

AID TO ANGOLA--GDR solidarity goods for Angola and Mozambique are on their way by air to their destinations. According to the solidarity committee, Angola is receiving further materials for the development of its educational system. Mozambique is receiving medicines and textiles intended to help the victims of a serious weather catastrophe. All aid consignments were financed by donations from FDGB members and the public. Last year alone, noted the solidarity committee, socialist-oriented states as well as the other anti-imperialist forces in southern Africa received goods to the tune of about M40 million. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW WITH TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY KIANURI

AU091013 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Feb 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[NEPSZABADSAG staff member Peter Vajda interview with Nureoddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party: "For a Free and Neutral Republic; Statement for NEPSZABADSAG by Nureoddin Kianuri, First Secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Nureoddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee, received NEPSZABADSAG staff member Peter Vajda and answered his questions.

[Question] How do you assess the present situation in Iran and why have events developed so rapidly?

[Answer] In content, the present Iranian movement is an anti-imperialist and democratic revolution. The people as a whole have launched a struggle to remove the decayed dictatorial monarchy, for a republic founded on the universal and free choice by the people, for democratic rights of freedom, for liquidating imperialist power, for wresting the oil resources and the petroleum industry away from the U.S. and British imperialists, for rescinding the military agreements concluded with the United States and Britain, for evicting American agents from the country, for terminating the catastrophic arms deals and for turning our country into a flourishing, free and neutral republic at last.

In their struggle for these objectives, the Iranian people lost some 70,000 lives last year alone and hundres of thousands have been wounded. In addition, there have been inconceivable hardships.

The antinational and antidemocratic policy of the shah's regime is the main reason for the development of the present situation. Following the imperialist coup in 1953, executed with the support of the U.S. imperialists and their allies, the most sinister oppressive regime was forced upon the country for 25 years. Under the protective wings of this regime, the U.S. imperialists and their allies were able to steal our national assets without hindrance.

Because of the crushing oppression, dissatisfaction could not manifest itself for many years. In the end, the accumulated anger reached such a degree that the power keg exploded and the mass movement developed with rarely experienced rapidity.

[Question] How did the political and religious opposition develop? What role does Khomeyni play in the movement?

[Answer] Many millions of men and women, all age groups and all forces of the people are participating in the Iranian revolutionary movement: The workers class, the peasantry, members of the urban lower-middle class, the national intelligentsia and even that significant section of the national bourgeoisie that is not integrally linked to imperialist capital. Under joint slogans, the most widely varied political organizations and social groups--representing the interests of various classes and strata and guided by the ideology and policy of their own classes--are struggling together in this comprehensive movement.

There are two reasons why the movement has a primarily religious appearance. First, the Shi'ite religion has deep roots linked to the Iranian people's demands. Its relations with popular forces and its struggle for independence and freedom have developed historical traditions. [paragraph continues]

Second, under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni, a considerable sector of the Shi'ite clergy has been struggling energetically and consistently in the forefront against the shah's dictatorial and antinational regime, against imperialist power and for restoring the people's rights. By adopting an uncompromisingly consistent and unswerving position in the matter of fundamental national and democratic demands, Ayatollah Khomeyni has earned the respect of the entire Iranian revolutionary movement and the position of leader of the political and religious opposition.

What Khomeyni said in his speech at the cemetery of revolutionary heroes is the unanimous demand of the Iranian people. With all its might, the Tudeh Party supports his initiatives for the realization of revolutionary objectives, the establishment of an Islamic revolutionary council and smashing the rule of Bakhtiar's servile generals, these puppets of imperialism; it supports the establishment of a provisional national government to prepare a referendum, the convocation of a constituent National Assembly, drafting a new constitution for a free and independent Iran and the proclamation of an Islamic republic.

[Question] What is the Tudeh Party's position in the country? How are the party's relations with other opposition forces?

[Answer] The Tudeh Party has been struggling for 30 years under the difficult circumstances of illegality, most terribly persecuted for 25 years by the shah's regime and suffering tremendous casualties. In spite of all this, it has always maintained its contact with the masses. At the moment, a rapid process of the party's revival is in progress in the entire country. Our party has always striven to create a national front of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces. We can already say that--although, owing to subjective factors, the leaders of other political organizations have declined to enter into such a united front officially with the Tudeh Party--this front has in essence been established in the battleground of the streets, the factories, the universities, enterprises and the villages.

Our party is energetically pursuing its policy of alliance. We are certain that the development of the Iranian revolutionary anti-imperialist and democratic movement and the struggle for our present objectives and finally for overcoming difficulties and for a new Iran will bring us closer to this unity with every day that passes.

[Question] How great is the danger of imperialist intervention?

[Answer] If you mean military intervention, my answer is that, on the one hand, it is a fact that U.S. imperialism has sent warships to waters bordering Iran and air force units in the vicinity of the Iranian border. Nevertheless, on the other hand, it seems improbable that U.S. imperialism would bring itself to intervene militarily in Iran, partly because of the upsurge of the revolutionary movement and partly with regard to the friendship agreement concluded in 1921 between Iran and the Soviet Union and also because, as is reflected in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA question, the Soviet Government has adopted an unequivocal position on the matter. However, this does not mean that U.S. imperialism has abandoned the search for other possibilities to intervene. General Huyser, deputy to the NATO commander in chief, spent more than a month in Iran and issued direct instructions to the bribed Iranian generals, the Bakhtiar government and the tens of thousands of American advisers operating alongside the Iranian Army. The Iranian people unequivocally demand an end to the impudent intervention of U.S. imperialism in Iran's domestic affairs.

The protraction of the Iranian crisis is due solely to U.S. intervention, the fact that U.S. imperialism persists in maintaining its exploitive and aggressive militarist positions.

[Question] How do you assess the possibility of a military coup?

[Answer] The imperialists have a dual plan. First, they want to attempt to force a temporary pseudo-democratic compromise on the opposition, with the Bakhtiar government making insignificant concessions to maintain vital positions of imperialism and create prerequisites for saving the monarchy and perhaps restoring the fugitive shah to his throne. Second, they are preparing a bloody military coup with the aid of the bribed generals. The shah's latest speech before military leaders is important evidence of this. Following verification of his identity by experts, a tape recording of this speech was reviewed by CBS and, subsequently, by world papers, including the 2 February issue of PRAVDA. The Iranian people are putting their own will against this sinister imperialist plan.. But, the revolutionary movement has penetrated the army as well. Some national-minded components of the armed forces have joined the people's movement. Recently, for instance, there was a strike and a refusal to carry out orders in components of the air force, the navy and the ground forces. All this reduces the practical possibility for a coup.

Nevertheless, on the basis of experiences in our own country and other countries, the Iranian Tudeh Party emphatically calls attention to the fact that the danger of such a treacherous military coup must not be underestimated either at the present moment or in a subsequent phase. That is why the Tudeh Party appeals to the people as a whole not to miss any opportunity to arm themselves, so that the people's armed might is organized against the sinister forces of reaction, as well. In this way it will be possible to oppose and thwart the machinations of reaction. The same path is being pursued by the rest of the fighting political and religious organizations as well. They, too, are making preparations with all their might to thwart all reactionary machinations. Ayatollah Khomeyni declared in his 3 February interview that, if Bakhtiar and the military leadership do not obey the people's will, he will call for jihad, an armed struggle, to overthrow the government.

[Question] What role does international solidarity play in the present phase?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the fate of the revolutionary movement is determined by the will of the Iranian people. Still, there can be no doubt that the international solidarity of all honest people is a very important factor in the victory of this movement. The people of our country expect this moral and material solidarity not only to manifest itself today, when a life-or-death struggle is in progress against imperialism and its Iranian vassals, but that it will also be accorded to them tomorrow, following their victory, when they are building a new and free Iran. The Iranian people look with great expectations to the socialist countries, which in the course of their history have always done everything to support the anti-imperialist and democratic movements of the oppressed peoples.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER IN LONDON--Budapest, February 1--Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy paid a visit to London on January 30-31. He exchanged views with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Reginald Hibbert on Hungarian-British relations as well as on international issues. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD]

GIEREK ATTENDS SEJM SESSION; GOVERNMENT CHANGES APPROVED

LD090100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm opened its session at 1200 today. Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski took their places on the Council of State benches. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and members of the Council of Ministers could be seen on the government benches. The debate was opened by Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker. The Sejm honored with a minute's silence the memory of the recently deceased deputy Boleslaw Piasecki, member of the Council of State and chairman of the Pax Association Presidium.

The Sejm's agenda was extended by two items: the supplementary election of a State Council member, and changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The Sejm filled a vacancy in constituency No 3, Warsaw-Wola, which sent Zdzislaw Wydrzynski, senior foreman at the precision equipment factory in Warsaw and PZPR member. The new deputy took the deputy's oath.

In the next item on the agenda, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier and chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, read a government report on the main guidelines of work being done to improve the quality of manufactured goods, services and building projects. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk said that this problem is, at the present stage, one of the fundamental factors for the country's future social and economic development. The government proposes to give this problem a great social importance by putting before the Sejm the present bill, which deals with a problem of fundamental importance for our current economic activities and for the implementation of the strategy of future development.

The speaker next said that in the period which has elapsed since the sixth and seventh party congresses, we have made, through great efforts in investment, great progress in modernizing the goods we produce, and this has been accompanied by increased output and supplies for the domestic and foreign markets. In the current period and in the future the issue of the quality of output should be seen and solved in a comprehensive way. The bill now before the Sejm is intended to create better conditions for the implementation of this task.

The deputy premier next said that the rate of development of production provided for in this year's plan, as well as the development of existing production reserves, is advancing the campaign for better quality. It should be recognized as one of the key tasks of this year.

Poland must become a country of high quality, said Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. There is no other alternative. Poor quality goods should not bear the mark "Made in Poland"; they should not be turned out by any works, factory or producer. Improved quality and reliability of produced goods is an essential part of an improvement in the effectiveness of management. The factor which decides the quality and effectiveness of production, said Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, is man, his qualifications, skills and attitude. It is our duty to introduce our younger generation to up-to-date technological processes, to awaken and consolidate among them a sense of responsibility for the quality of work they do.

We have started to work out the strategy for Poland's development in the 1980's and the provisions of the next 5-year plan for 1981-85. This work will reflect the resolutions adopted at the 12th and 13th plenums of the PZPR Central Committee, aimed at, among other things, improving the quality of labor. The bill which is being put before the Sejm is intended to create better conditions for the implementation of these tasks.

Next, deputy Stanislaw Luty, speaking on behalf of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, read a report on the government bill dealing with the quality of manufactured goods, services and construction projects. He said that Poland's social and economic development and its production potential make it possible to produce goods of much greater quality and usable value. The fundamental principles contained in the proposed bill place on manufacturers the duty of showing concern for quality not only during production but also during the marketing, storage and transporting of goods. These principles are intended to create the right kind of legal, organizational, technical and economic framework which will insure a systematic improvement in the quality of output, services and construction.

This was followed by a general debate on the government report and the report put forward by the commission for the economic plan, budget and finances on the government bill on quality. First to speak was Deputy Zdzislaw Kwiecinski, PZPR, who pointed to the need for an appreciable improvement in the quality of construction. Deputy Jadwiga Dymala, United Peasant Party, stressed the importance of improving the quality of farm equipment and machinery in the implementation of growing tasks facing our farming. She also pointed to the need for the development of qualitatively better services in rural areas.

Deputy Roman Oleksin, Democratic Party, said that in the case of marketable goods, the level of meeting consumer demand is determined not only by increased supplies of goods but also by their usefulness. A good product gives the consumer longer service and this is of vital social and economic importance. Today's debate on the government bill on the quality of manufactured goods, services and construction projects serves the interests of our economy and our community, said deputy Oleksin.

In their discussion the deputies said that improvement in the quality of manufactured goods and services will decide to a considerable degree the country's future social and economic development and Poland's part and place in the international division of labor. In these conditions, improvement in the effectiveness and quality of management assumes the status of a top priority task.

The deputies also spoke about the need for improvement in the quality of goods, services and construction projects in the agriculture and food sector. They stressed that effectiveness in farm production will increase in measure with the improvement in the quality of technical equipment used on the land. In addition, those taking part in the debate drew attention to the connection between the low quality of goods and the excessive use of raw and other materials which reduces the effectiveness of production and increases manufacturing costs. It was stated also that a better inspection system at that stage of manufacturing when waste can still be prevented is a vital part of the program for improving the quality of production. The deputies stressed that the process of improving the quality of manufactured goods and services is a complex one, which must be carried out not only within material production but also outside it, in the sphere of scientific research, training and education, through the cultivation of the habit of doing a good job and through the formation of a dedicated attitude toward work and duty.

Deputies Kazimierz Morawski, Krystyna Franiak, Ryszard Bander, Malgorzata Kuszaj, Jan Waleczek, Walenty Kolodziejczyk and Henryk Swiderski took part in this discussion. After a vote, the Sejm passed the bill on quality.

On the motion of the deputies of the PZPR, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party, the Sejm appointed deputy Edmund Osmanczyk--nonparty--as member on the Council of State.

The general debate was followed by a speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, who discussed the efforts made by the Council of Ministers to improve the performance of our economy and administration. The premier spoke about successes achieved in this respect. He stated that in order to streamline the performance of the administration, it is necessary to carry out changes in the Government Presidium and the Council of Ministers. He moved that the number of deputy premiers be reduced and that responsibility for large sectors of the economy be entrusted to individual deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. On the premier's motion the Sejm removed from their posts the following deputy premiers: Jozef Kepa, Jozef Tejchma and Franciszek Kaim. Kaim will continue to hold his post as minister of metallurgy.

Jerzy Kuberski has been removed from the post of minister of education and training; he is being transferred to work in the PZPR Central Committee. Tadeusz Rudolf has been removed from his post of minister of labor, wages and social security. Maria Milczarek has been removed from her post of minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment.

On the premier's motion, the Sejm has appointed Jozef Tejchma to the post of minister of education and training; Jozef Kepa to the post of minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment; Maria Milczarek to the post of minister of labor, wages and social security; and Tadeusz Rudolf to the post of minister, member of the Council of Ministers.

The Sejm heard answers to deputies' questions and approved a resolution put forward by the elders' convention [konwent seniorow] on the closure of the fifth session of the Sejm.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA, SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD091026 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Feb, PAP--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture led by Vice Minister Stefan Zawodzinski is staying in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. A protocol was signed on the development of cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

POPE CONGRATULATES CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI ON ANNIVERSARY

AU062155 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 5 Feb 79 p 1 AU

["Holy Father's Message on 30th Anniversary of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's Nomination as Primate of Poland"]

[Text] On the jubilee of the 30th anniversary of your eminence's nomination as primate of Poland, I join you, eminent long-term servant of the church, and all God's people of our fatherland in cordial prayers. Together with the church in Poland I thank God for all the graces he granted you and the church, which you, primate, have led so indefatigably and with such love and wisdom for the past 30 years under the potent care of Mary, the queen of Poland, who for the past 600 years has bestowed her maternal care on our fatherland from her Czestochowa sanctuary.

Jesus Christ, the prince of shepherds, has enabled you, primate, to participate in all his mysteries, especially in the mystery of pain. Citing St. Paul, "by the grace of God it is given to you not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for him." Honorable primate, you may also say after the apostle of nations that "his services have benefitted the Gospel because more and more brothers encouraged by the Lord through their experiences are increasingly bolder in preaching the word of God." Would that the word, which has the power of salvation and which is being spread in our country with such love and devotion, strike deep roots in the hearts of the faithful and make them worthy sons of the kingdom of God. I commit to Jesus Christ the church in Poland and its primate, who on 2 February devoted special prayers for the pope, and I embrace them and bless in humility and gratitude.

[Signed] Pope John Paul II

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON DENG'S U.S. VISIT

ID061126 Warsaw PAP in English 0918 GMT 6 Feb 79 ID

[Press review on Deng's U.S. visit]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, PAP--In an editorial headline "The Chinese Card in Washington," the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "There are few diplomatic events whose meaning would be so unequivocally negative as the just concluded visit to the U.S. by the Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who personally brought 'the Chinese card' to Washington. A press communique issued after the visit says about cooperation of both states 'in the interests of peace and stability in the world' but it is widely known that the Chinese side aims at disturbing the Soviet-U.S. relations, thus undermining peace and stability in the world.

"The main architect of the Beijing [Peking] Washington rapprochement, invited to the United States on the occasion of the normalization of relations between the two states, took advantage of his visit to the U.S., first of all, to frighten it with the outcome of agreements with the USSR.

"The President Carter administration deemed it necessary to dissociate itself from some statements made by Deng Xiaoping during the last stage of his visit to the U.S. However, it will only be the U.S. policy which will show whether that country wants to give up the duality undermining the steps taken in the sphere of detente, which are also taken by the United States," says TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

LUMEA ON NECESSITY OF INTERSTATE EQUALITY, DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

AU081040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

["States' Equality of Rights--Basic Principle of International Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/2/1979--Mankind cannot live a better life beyond the states' right to equality on an international plane, all the more so if this right is not observed, the Romanian weekly LUMEA writes in its latest issue. Moreover, the Soviet equality of states is one of the basic components, the very expression of the trend toward the democratization of international life. Without it one cannot speak of security; action cannot be undertaken toward a broad cooperation.

The developments in the contemporary world, LUMEA writes, require adequate transformations in the way of approaching and solving the complex problems confronting the international community. The international relations must be really democratized with the effective contribution and direct participation of all states so that viable and equitable solutions should be found to all these problems.

By virtue of the principle of equality, the Romanian weekly further writes, while examining issues of common interest, all states must enjoy equal opportunity of having their say and participate in making those decisions that could really be viable and efficient. This means that no state participant in an international meeting can be imposed--against its will--decisions, norms or obligations that run counter to its interests. To reach generally aceptable solutions and decisions it is necessary that the opinions and interests of all parties must be taken into account, the direct negotiations among those concerned must be encouraged, an atmosphere of respect, understanding and cooperation must be ensured.

When examining the principle of equality, LUMEA stresses, one must take into consideration the indivisible character of the system of principles among states. It is well known that if one principle is not observed the whole system is disordered, the other inalienable rights can no longer be exercised. One can speak of fully equal rights only in conditions of strict observance of each state's political independence and sovereignity, noninterference in internal affairs. To impose a certain policy on a state which runs counter its interests, to make it take a certain stand or change its own policy--home or foreign--according to alien interests means to transgress its political independence and implicitly its equality. Equally so its decisions as regards its political, economic and social system are not of concern to any other states. The observance of equality and personality of peoples and states require the firm rejection of the economic, political or any other kind of pressures which aim at determining the states to accept solutions incompatible with their interests or sovereign will.

In keeping with its consistent policy of peace and international cooperation, LUMEA writes, Romania militates for the strict observance by all states of international law, promoting new fundamental principles among states.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO EGYPT'S AS-SADAT

ID082305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 8 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES), 8/2/79--Ion Iosefide called on President Anwar as-Sadat and presented credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On the occasion, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian ambassador conveyed a warm message of friendship to the Egyptian head of state and best wishes of peace and prosperity to the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, of full success in the sustained efforts for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, of an overall solution to the problems in the area, the Palestine question included. President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat thanked warmly for the message and in turn, conveyed most cordial wishes of good health to President Nicolae Ceausescu, of fresh success in leading the Romanian people on the road of continuous economic and social development of the country, of strengthening national independence and sovereignty, for the thriving of the collaboration between the Egyptian and the Romanian peoples, between all the peoples of the world.

The Egyptian head of state highly appreciated the support granted by friendly Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, to the effort made by Egypt for settling a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for the welfare and security of all the peoples in the zone. During the talks on the occasion the conviction was expressed that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt would further develop by resorting to the particularly favourable conditions created by the top level meetings and resolutions.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU081021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Our AGERPRES correspondent M. Carut reported from Moscow that on the 31st anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR, our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Gheorghe Badrus, organized a friendly meeting at the embassy on 6 February.

The meeting was attended by A.G. Tukanova, G.G. Sotnikov, first vice chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association [SRFA] by vice chairmen and other members of the SRFA central leadership, by CPSU aktivists, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, members of the leadership of some ministries and central institutions and Soviet generals and high-ranking officers.

The meeting was also attended by the delegation of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR [ARLUS] led by Maria Groza, member of the bureau of the ARLUS General Council, and members of the Romanian Embassy in Moscow.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD082322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/2/79--A protocol on the goods exchanges for 1979 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Bucharest on February 8.

The document provides for an important growth in 1979 of the volume of bilateral goods exchanges as compared to the previous year.

The protocol was signed by Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation for Romania , and by Alija Basic, deputy federal secretary of foreign trade, for Yugoslavia.

COMMUNIQUE ON FULFILLMENT OF 1978 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN PUBLISHED

AU041925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Feb 79 p 1,2 AU

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the 1978 Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] In 1978 the Romanian people, led by the party, achieved new and important successes in the socioeconomic development of the country, in fulfilling the tasks established by the 11th RCP Congress and by the national conference. As a result of the untiring activities of the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the working people, reagardless of nationality, material production continued to increase rapidly in the third year of the 5-year plan; the entire economy developed in a balanced and proportioned manner; the process of modernization of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy deepened.

One of the important factors which greatly enhanced the development of the national economy was the implementation of the measures established by the RCP national conference of 1977 and the recommendations issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, on turning quantitative accumulation into a new notion of quality. This has prompted the working people to take greater care to improve the utilization of economic resources, to raise productivity and to generally enhance economic efficiency.

The consolidation of the productive potential of the economy and consistent and strict supervision of prices have insured stability in the country's finances and a healthy cash flow, thus contributing to strengthening the national currency. Romania's foreign economic exhanges have been expanded, as have cooperation in production and in scientific-technical areas with other states, in accordance with the development of the economy and with the basic lines of our party and state policy.

On the basis of growth in the national income and national wealth, the measures envisaged in the program to effect additional increases in the living standard in the current 5-year plan were applied and even exceeded, the program had been initiated by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. As a result, the working people's incomes increased above and beyond the initial provisions; working and living conditions improved, and the work week was shortened in various important sectors of the national economy.

The measures adopted to improve the economic-financial mechanism and the strengthening of the workers' self-management and self-administration in enterprises have contributed to deepening our socialist democracy, to developing the organizational framework within which the working people can participate more actively in leading socioeconomic life, and to strengthening the responsibility of all collectives for appropriately managing socialist property.

The third year of the current 5-year plan was marked by important events in the sociopolitical life of the country: The 60th anniversary of the establishment of the national united Romanian state, the 130th anniversary of the 1848 revolution and the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the main means of production--events which stimulated the socialist competition to fulfill and exceed the plan, and creative initiatives by the working people in successfully implementing targets for the socioeconomic development of the country.

The general development of the national economy in 1978 is characterized by the following figures:

	1978 Achievements	Achievements in Percentage Compared To	
		1977	1975
Overall Industrial Production--billion lei	817.1	109.0	136.7
Labor Productivity in the National Industry--thousand lei	290.1	107.1	127.0
Overall Agricultural Production--billion lei	127.7	102.4	121.3
Internal Freight Volume--in billion tons 1 km	91.3	105.9	115.5
Overall Investments in the National Economy--billion lei	196.6	116.2	140.3
Overall Foreign Trade Volume--billion lei foreign currency	76.8	110.1	144.7
Sales Through Socialist Trade Units--billion lei	184.9	111.5	129.5
Services--billion lei	35.3	106.8	117.5
Number of Working Personnel in Enterprises and Institutions--thousands	6,956	103.2	110.4
National Income--billion lei	464	107.6	130.0
People's Cash Incomes Earned in Socialist Units--billion lei	243.6	112.0	133.5
Average Monthly Remuneration--lei	2,011	110.6	126.1
Increases in Real Remuneration		108.3	121.4
Increases in the Real Incomes of the Peasantry Earned in Agricultural Production Cooperatives and From Private Farms, per Active Person		105.7	125.6
State Budget Expenditures for Sociocultural Activities--billion lei	62.6	106.9	122.9

I. Industry

The intensive continuation of the process of industrialization insured increases in the economic potential of the country; previous years' production levels were considerably exceeded; sophisticated technologies were put into production and new products, with higher technical-economic characteristics, were manufactured; the quality of production was improved, and raw and other materials, fuel and energy were more efficiently utilized; the degree of utilization of production capacities was raised; the structure of industry according to branches improved, as did the professional qualification of cadres, labor productivity and the profitability of industrial production.

The net production obtained in 1978 in industry totalled 266.1 billion lei, 9.3 percent higher than in the previous year. Overall industrial production attained in 1978 totaled 817.1 billion lei, 9.0 percent more than in 1977. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 11.0 percent, so that the additional production obtained in excess of the initial provisions totaled approximately 60 billion lei; thus a considerable part of the 1977 RCP national conference task to obtain additional production totalling over 100 billion lei over the entire 5-year plan was fulfilled.

Increases in overall industrial production in the main branches present the following picture:

	1978 Achievements in Percentages Compared to Achievements in	
	1977	1975
Electrical and Thermal Power	106.2	121.0
Fuel	104.9	118.1
Ferrous Metallurgy	108.7	140.4
Nonferrous Metallurgy	105.7	119.9
Machinebuilding and Metal Processing	114.2	147.7
Chemistry	110.1	145.6
Construction Materials	115.4	154.3
Wood Exploitation and Processing	107.4	123.5
Light Industry (excluding glassware, porcelain and ceramics)	107.8	135.2
Food Industry	100.7	123.1

At a regional level high rates of increase in industrial production were recorded in the following counties: Alba, Bistrita-Nasaud, Buzau, Covasna, Harghita, Salaj, Teleorman, Vaslui, Vilcea, and Vrancea. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan 6 counties--Alba Buzau, Ilfov, Maramures, Satu Mare, and Suceava--have fulfilled the 11th RCP Congress target to exceed 10 billion lei worth of industrial production.

The following figures were recorded for the main industrial products:

	Unit of Measurement	1978 Results	Percentage Compared to 1977	Percentage Compared to 1975
Electrical Power	mil kwh	64,230	107.3	119.6
Net Coal	thou tons	29,263	109.3	108.0
Extracted Crude Oil	mil tons	13,724	93.7	94.1
Extracted Methane Gas	mil cubic m	28,973	100.8	107.3
Steel	thou tons	11,779	102.0	123.3

Primary Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys	thou tons	213	101.9	104.4
Electric Motors of 2.25 kw or More	thou kw	8,600	112.1	132.0
Electronic and Electrical Means of Automation	mil lei	3,497	135.3	200.0
Electrical and Electronic Means of Computation	mil lei	2,335	156.5	217.8
Metal-cutting Machine Tools	mil lei	4,971	114.3	153.0
Industrial Machinery, Equipment and Technological Installation	thou tons	589	110.8	148.2
Tractors	units	65,715	110.8	131.4
Diesel Trucks and Tractors	units	15,598	108.5	201.6
Passenger Cars	units	72,846	107.0	131.2
Chemical Fertilizers (Equivalent of 100 percent active substance)	thou tons	2,461	124.3	142.3
Basic Macromolecular Products (100 percent)	thou tons	552	101.5	159.2
Synthetic Rubber	thou tons	147	108.3	149.0
Tires for Cars, Tractors and planes	thou units	4,597	107.8	124.1
Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Yarns	thou tons	197	107.4	124.5
Cement (equivalent of 80 percent clinker)	thou tons	14,688	105.9	122.2
Fiberboards and Chipboards	thou tons	1,009	107.5	122.0
Wooden Furniture	mil lei	12,145	107.6	120.9
Cellulose and Semi-Cellulose	thou tons	614	99.1	106.7
Paper, Cardboard and Pasteboard	thou tons	794	105.4	122.3
Household Electrical Appliances	mil lei	2,063	115.7	161.1
Radio Receivers	thou units	664	90.9	93.2
Television Sets	thou units	516	108.5	100.9
Pharmaceuticals	mil lei	3,599	106.8	158.9
Glassware	mil lei	1,011	112.2	155.7
Textiles	mil sq meters	1,082	102.9	125.0
Knitwear	mil units	290	110.5	142.0
Textile Clothes	mil lei	26,982	107.6	126.3
Footwear	mil pairs	100	100.8	114.6
Meat (from slaughter houses)	thou tons	863	99.2	120.9
Drinking Milk	thou hl	7,587	104.2	115.4
Butter	thou tons	44	97.6	134.1
Cheese	thou tons	123	99.5	128.1
Edible oil	thou tons	341	93.1	106.2
Sugar	thou tons	555	77.9	107.6
Canned Vegetables and Fruit, Including Tomato Paste	thou tons	556	98.1	122.1
Crude Wine	thou hl	7,293	80.1	100.3
Beer	thou hl	8,980	113.4	120.5

The 5-year plan provisions regarding the output of tractors, passenger cars, means of automation, synthetic fibers and yarns, pharmaceuticals, paper, knitwear, clothes and other products required in the economy were exceeded.

The 1978 achievements in overall industrial production exceed the 5-year plan provisions for this year by approximately 18 billion lei. The annual 1978 plan, which includes the additional program, was only fulfilled 99.7 percent, due mainly to the fact that the plan was not fulfilled in the food and chemical industries. The tasks envisaged for certain products in the extractive, metallurgical, machinebuilding industries and other branches were also incompletely fulfilled. This was due to the fact that the planned quantities of agricultural raw materials were not achieved, to the technical accident that occurred at the Pitesti petrochemical complex, to deficiencies in technical-material supplies and in cooperation among enterprises, to the fact that certain production capacities were not commissioned on schedule and various installations did not run at full capacity.

Labor productivity in the national industry exceeded the 5-year plan provisions, being 7.1 percent higher than in 1977, and 27.0 percent higher than in 1975; 80 percent of the increase in the industrial production achieved in the 1976-78 period was due to increased labor productivity.

The level of overall expenses for each 1,000 lei production of goods in the national industry was 17.4 lei lower than in 1977, resulting in savings of over 11 billion lei in the entire production, of which about 7 billion lei were saved as a result of lower material expenditures.

II. Agriculture and Silviculture

The technical-material base of agriculture developed through the delivery of tractors and agricultural machinery, irrigation, and the construction of hothouses and industrial livestock breeding and fattening complexes. In 1978 the agricultural sector received 14,758 tractors, 3,720 self-propelled combines for grain harvesting, and other agricultural machines. By the end of 1978 irrigated land totaled 2,065,000 hectares; drainage work was carried out on 112,300 hectares; soil erosion prevention work was carried out on 199,600 hectares; multiple-purpose reservoirs with a volume of 397.7 million cubic meters were built; work was carried out to correct waterways, and dams were built against floods. The agricultural units were allotted 1,480,000 tons of chemical fertilizer (active substance), 352,000 tons more than in 1977.

Overall agricultural production achieved in 1978 totaled approximately 128 billion lei, 2.4 percent more than in the previous year, thus meeting the people's consumer requirements and other needs in the national economy. The average yearly production obtained in the 1976-78 period was about 24 percent higher than the yearly average in the 1971-75 5-year plan.

The following figures were recorded in vegetable production:

	Thousand Tons		
		(Plus/Minus) Differences in 1978 Compared to	
	1978 Results	1977	Annual Average 1971-75
Grain--total of which:	18,865	plus 252	plus 4,052
--Wheat and Rye	6,292	-221	plus 842
--Corn and Sorghum	10,179	plus 44	plus 1,823
--Barley and Two-Row Barley	2,285	plus 426	plus 1,440
Sugar Beets	5,803	-443	plus 1,045
Sunflower	815	plus 8	plus 54
Soybeans	227	plus 36	plus 6
Hemp and Flax for Fibers	286	plus 38	plus 77
Fall Potatoes	3,964	plus 223	plus 1,039
Field Vegetables	3,749	plus 375	plus 925
Fruit	1,283	-172	plus 187
Grapes	1,325	-134	plus 123

The following average outputs per hectare were obtained in 1978 in all of agriculture: 2,712 kg wheat and rye; 3,168 kg corn grain; 3,169 kg barley and double-row barley; 23,341 kg sugar beets; 1,592 kg sunflower; 1,121 kg soybeans; 2,278 kg hemp for fibers; 4,251 kg flax for fibers; 15,368 kg fall potatoes.

According to the results of the livestock census of 3 January 1979, all breeds recorded considerable increases, as shown by the following figures:

	Thousand Head	
	Number on 3/1/1979	Increases Compared to Numbers on 1/1/1978
Cattle--total	6,510.2	204.0
of which: Cows and Heifers	3,186.7	63.9
Pigs--total	10,336.2	592.5
of which: Sows	954.5	40.8
Sheep and Goats--total	16,024.0	1,156.8
Fowl--total	99,691.7	10,672.7

The livestock production obtained in 1978 in the main branches was higher than in the previous year.

Speaking for agriculture as a whole, the vegetable production and the livestock numbers and output fell short of the plan provisions due to rather unfavorable climatic conditions, and also to shortcomings in the organization of production and in the utilization of manpower, agricultural land, technical means, fertilizers and irrigated land, in developing fodder production and in implementing sanitary-veterinary measures.

In the forestry sector the volume of reforrestation and forrestation work covered 57,500 hectares; resinous species made up 60.3 percent of the total volume of all forest planting. The volume of wood material derived from principal and secondary products put into the economic flow totaled 19.5 million cubic meters.

III. Transport and Telecommunications

The general means of transportation were increased by 167 diesel and electric locomotives, 5,170 freight cars in the equivalent of 4 diversified-type axles [4 ossi de tipuri diversificate], 5,198 trucks, 1,832 passenger buses, river vessels with a capacity of 65,500 tons, and ocean-going vessels with a capacity of 518,400 dwt; 344 km of electrified railway tracks were commissioned; 138 km of roads were modernized and light asphalt coats were applied on 1,382 km.

The results obtained in internal goods and passenger transportation with public means of transportation in 1978 are as follows:

	1978 Results	Percents Compared to 1977
Goods Transport--billion tons/km	91.3	105.9
Passenger Transport--billion passengers/km	46.9	104.3

In 1978 there were shortcomings in the organization of transport and in the utilization of the fleet of transportation means, which at times had a negative impact on the production process and on traffic.

The post and telecommunications sector continued to develop through the expansion of the automatic interurban exchange system, the addition of 144,000 lines to local automatic telephone exchanges and the construction of four television stations. The volume of post and telecommunication activities was 9.0 percent higher than in 1977 and 28.9 percent higher than in 1975.

IV. Investments

The investment program implemented contributed to developing the productive potential of the national economy, to expanding the material base for social-cultural activities, and to improving the distribution of the production forces throughout the country. The overall investments implemented in the economy totaled 196.6 billion lei, 16.2 percent more than in 1977, while investments from the state fund totaled 178.6 billion lei, 16.3 more than in 1977. The volume of investment projects carried out in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan almost equals that of the entire previous 5-year plan.

The implementation of investment projects recorded the following figures in the principal branches of the national economy:

	1978 Results Billion Lei	Percentage in Comparison With 1977
Total of which:	196.6	116.2
--Industry	98.1	121.7
--Construction	11.8	110.0
--Agriculture	26.7	11.7
--Transport and Telecommunication	19.8	112.9
--Trade, Public Catering, Tourism, Silos and Storage Facilities	5.6	104.1
--Housing (including hostels for bachelors)	19.2	116.4
--Communal Administration	7.5	116.6

At the regional level higher rates of growth in the area of investments were recorded in 1978 in the following counties: Arad, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Covasna, Harghita, Ialomita, Mures, Olt, Satu Mare, Salaj, Suceava, Teleorman, Tulcea and Vaslui.

Some 656 principal production capacities were completely or partially commissioned in 1978, 594 of them industrial and 63 agricultural-livestock units.

The plan provisions on investments and on the commissioning of new production capacities were not completely fulfilled as a result of deficiencies in preparing and implementing investment projects, securing equipment and material ahead of time and of the organization of work and the execution of certain operations on building sites. In view of this, it is of paramount importance to insure conditions for commissioning the production capacities left over from 1978.

V. Scientific Research, Technological Development and Technical Progress

Scientific research, technological development and the introduction of technical progress into production have contributed to expanding the use of raw materials and to using them more efficiently; to raising the quality of products; reducing the consumption of materials, fuel and energy; to increasing labor productivity and improving the people's working and living conditions.

Work was concluded on 648 more important scientific research and technological development units, especially in the chemical, machinebuilding and metallurgical industries; over 2,300 new types of machines, installations, equipment and apparatuses with improved performance were put into production, 95 percent of them of Romanian design; over 1,000 new materials and consumer goods were produced; sophisticated technologies continued to be introduced and expanded with a view to modernizing and improving production processes.

In the processing branches of the national industry, the value of new and redesigned products put into mass production since the beginning of this 5-year plan made up 27.5 percent of the value of production goods obtained in 1978.

VI. Foreign Economic Relations

The all-round development of the economy, the diversification of the ranges of products and improvements in the technical and qualitative level of production contributed to our country's active participation in the international economic flow and to expanding our commercial exchanges with other states. Our economic cooperation with all the socialist countries acquired greater scope as a result of the promotion of more efficient forms of production sharing and cooperation in scientific research. Romania's economic exchanges and cooperation with the CEMA member states were intensified through the adoption of special long-term cooperation programs in key economic sectors: Our economic cooperation with the developing countries developed in many areas and our economic and scientific-technical relations with other states, regardless of social system, were expanded.

In 1978 the overall volume of foreign trade totaled 76.8 billion lei in foreign currency.

Exports totaled 36.8 billion lei foreign currency; machines, equipment and means of transportation, chemical products and industrial consumer goods made up 55 percent of the total volume of exports. In 1978 the value of imports totaled 40.0 billion lei foreign currency, in view of increases in prices in foreign markets; the imports were designed to meet the requirements of the national economy for certain raw materials, machines, equipment and installations, as well as to supply the people with various consumer goods. Due to the complex international economic conditions, and due to the fact that export provisions were incompletely fulfilled, the commercial balance and the balance of foreign payments of the country were in deficit.

In 1978, 23 agreements or conventions on technical-economic cooperation and collaboration were concluded, six of them with socialist countries and 16 with developing countries; Romania exhibited at 130 international fairs and exhibitions. Currently, Romania has economic and commercial relations and relations of economic cooperation with 141 states.

International tourism continued to develop in 1978. Some 5.3 million foreign tourists visited our country, 32.5 percent more than in the previous year; incomes derived from foreign tourism were 28.4 percent higher than in 1977.

VII. The People's Living Standard

The results attained in developing material production and increasing the national income permitted the creation of conditions to implement the program on increasing the people's living standard more rapidly. The incomes of all classes of working people were increased, the consumer goods and services sectors were improved as were working and vacation conditions.

By the end of 1978 the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania numbered 21,953,000 inhabitants, of which 49 percent lived in urban centers.

By the end of 1978 the number of people employed in the national economy was 10.3 million, 67 percent of those employed in industry and other nonagricultural branches, as compared to 62 percent in 1975. The number of working personnel totaled 6,956,000 in 1978, 216,000 more than in 1977. In 1978 the national economy was joined by 366,000 workers trained in vocational, technical and specialized schools and in short-term qualification courses, and 33,900 engineers, economists, teachers, medical personnel, and so forth.

Some 1,370,000 persons benefited from the reduced work week in 1978. Working conditions continued to improve and additional labor protection and safety measures were taken; 2.0 billion lei were spent for this purpose.

The cash incomes derived from the remuneration of working personnel were 14.7 percent higher than in 1977, chiefly as a result of increases in the tarif remunerations; the first stage of remuneration increases was concluded ahead of schedule, and the absolute increase in incomes from work remuneration was 22.6 billion lei higher than in 1977 and 48.6 billion lei higher than in 1975.

The average remuneration in 1978 was 2,011 lei, 193 lei more than in 1975.

The socioeconomic development of the country and the financial and monetary balance which was insured created conditions for a normal price development; the index of goods prices and of service tariffs for the entire population was 102.2 percent compared to 1977, and fell short of the planned limits.

In 1978 the real remuneration of the working personnel was 8.2 percent higher than in 1977, and 21.4 percent higher than in 1975; thus, the 5-year plan provision for 1980 was already fulfilled in 1978, thus creating all necessary conditions for implementing the additional program on raising the living standard, as decided by the party national conference.

The cash incomes of the peasantry derived from the remuneration of work in agricultural production cooperatives and from the sale of agricultural products to socialist units in 1978 were 3.7 percent higher than in 1977.

In 1978, the minimum guaranteed monthly income of the cooperative members employed in animal breeding sectors and in the permanent irrigation teams was increased to 1,500 lei, and that of peasants employed in vegetable, grape and fruit growing sectors was increased to 1,200 lei.

The real incomes of the peasantry derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and from private farms, calculated per active person, were 5.7 percent higher than in 1977, and 25.6 percent higher than in 1975, thus achieving the increase envisaged in the 5-year plan for 1980.

Simultaneously with increases in work remuneration, social consumer funds were also considerably increased. The state allocations for pensions, children, aid, and for developing and modernizing the educational system, for medical facilities and for other social actions were also increased.

In 1978, social-cultural expenditures financed by the state budget totalled 62.6 billion lei, that is to say an average of 2,862 lei per capita, as compared to 2,702 lei in 1977. The average state social security pension was 7.4 percent higher than in the previous year; the process of implementation of increases in the pensions of cooperative members was concluded, and a system of pensions and insurance for peasants with private farms in noncooperative areas came into effect.

In 1978, the total real income of the people, which includes both income from work remuneration and income from social consumer funds, was 8.9 percent higher than in 1977.

Retail goods sales through socialist trade units totalled 184.9 billion lei, 11.5 percent higher than in 1977, thus insuring better food and other supplies for the people.

The following figures were recorded regarding the level and development of sales through socialist trade units:

	Unit of Measurement	1978 Results	Percentage Compared To 1977	1975
Meat and Meat Products (in equivalent fresh meat)	thou tons	665.5	108.4	132.5
Edible Oil	thou tons	181.4	103.8	120.4
Milk, Powdered Milk and Fresh Milk Products (in equivalent of milk)	thou hl	12,058.4	112.4	127.5
Cheese	thou tons	104.7	108.6	130.3
Butter	thou tons	25.9	108.1	125.1
Eggs	thou units	1,489.1	109.9	113.2
Fish	thou tons	63.1	104.4	110.6
Sugar	thou tons	383.7	108.4	126.9
Confectionery	thou tons	130.6	112.9	144.0
Fresh Vegetables	thou tons	776.1	109.7	113.7
Potatoes	thou tons	553.4	103.3	116.7
Fresh Fruit	thou tons	206.5	95.6	118.1
Cotton Textiles	mil lei	3,817.5	104.9	108.7
Woolens	mil lei	3,803.8	114.9	128.8
Clothes	mil lei	14,182.6	113.7	138.4
Knitwear	mil lei	9,412.9	118.6	145.4
Footwear	mil lei	7,353.6	109.7	127.8
Refrigerators	thou units	394.9	115.2	151.8
Television Sets	thou units	494.3	126.4	124.9
Radio Receivers	thou units	456.0	107.2	114.2
Washing Machines	thou units	228.8	120.3	153.2
Furniture	mil lei	7,010.9	122.2	141.4
Passenger Cars	thou units	73.0	113.1	160.4
Vacuum Cleaners	thou units	124.9	114.3	164.8
Sewing Machines	thou units	94.3	117.1	111.6
Electrical Cookers	thou units	89.5	195.3	-
Bicycles	thou units	289.9	107.1	135.9
Motor Bikes	thou units	15.3	105.7	131.7
Household Appliances	mil lei	2,240.8	116.0	151.7
Cement	thou tons	795.9	115.3	123.2

The volume of services performed by socialist units in 1978 was 6.8 percent higher than in 1977; more considerable increases were recorded in communal and housing management services, post and telecommunication facilities, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and clothing and footwear manufacture to order.

Some 166,000 apartments were commissioned, 94,000 of them state financed, 57,000 financed by private persons with state aid in the form of credits and building assistance, and 15,000 privately financed. Bachelor hostels totalling close to 32,000 places were built. The housing program was not completely fulfilled in all the counties, because of incomplete use of the technical-material base by certain building units, and deficiencies in the leadership and organization of operations on various building sites.

Simultaneously with improvements in housing conditions, the technical conditions of urban development of the various localities were also improved; urban water distribution systems were extended by over 575 km, sewage systems were extended by 330 km; the public transportation fleet increased by over 1,900 vehicles.

As a result of increased social-cultural expenditures and state investment funds, better conditions were insured for developing the educational system, culture, art and medical facilities.

The material base of the educational system was developed through the construction of new kindergartens and children's homes totaling 11,700 places; 1,727 classrooms in primary and high schools, lyceums and technical-vocational schools; 11,300 places in boarding schools; 49 gymnasiums, and new laboratories and workshops. New study facilities and workshops in the equivalent of 21,300 square meters were built in institutes of higher learning, as well as 6,100 places in student hostels.

In the 1978-1979 schoolyear, 5.7 million children of preschool age, pupils and students are registered in schools of all grades. Some 872,400 children (75.4 percent of all children between 3 and 5 years of age) are registered in kindergartens; there are 3,423,100 pupils in primary and medium schools, and 1,055,000 pupils in high schools; 164,300 students are registered in vocational and foremen schools, and 190,600 students in institutes of higher education.

Recreation conditions for the working people have continuously improved; new hotel, tourist and spa facilities were commissioned. In 1978, 1.8 million persons enjoyed vacations and thermal treatment in spas. Medical services in 1978 counted 36,800 physicians and over 130,000 personnel with average medical training. New hospitals totaling 3,508 beds, 58 medical dispensaries, and 6 centers for dental surgery were commissioned.

Against the background of important achievements in developing the material production and enhancing economic efficiency, the 1978 state budget concluded in a balanced manner; the cash flow was within the planned limits, and the amounts saved by the working people with the Bank for Savings and Deposits [CEC] increased, a fact which reflects the stability of our financial-monetary system, and the people's growing trust in the national currency.

In 1978 the achievements obtained in the socioeconomic development of the country were the result of the consistent efforts made by our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people who, closely united around the party, were unswervingly implementing its domestic and foreign policies. The fruitful balance sheet of 1978 will greatly stimulate the working people to work with even greater energy to fulfill the 1979 plan--1979 being the year of the 12th party congress, and of the 35th anniversary of the national armed anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection.

The party bodies and organizations, the ministries, the other central and local state bodies, the economic units and all the working people are expected to intensify their efforts to consistently implement the measures taken to improve the economic mechanism, to strengthen workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration, with a view to raising the level of all economic activities. Resolute measures must be taken in all economic branches and in all units to insure efficient use of production capacities and manpower, to turn material resources to better account, to rationally manage raw materials, fuel and energy, and to revise and modernize products and production technologies. Within this productive effort in the decisive year of the current 5-year plan, the basic task is to fulfill and exceed the plan provisions regarding the item specified plan, observing the structural ranges envisaged and the value of the net production, and to strictly observe contractual delivery schedules for exports, investments and market stocks. Energetic measures are required to insure the commissioning of new production capacities on schedule and to implement the investment program in good conditions. All economic units must focus their attention on increasing labor productivity and reducing material expenditures, this being the main source of increasing the national income and thus raising the people's living standard.

In the spirit of the responsible requirements placed by the party leadership and by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, all the working people will resolutely work to perfectly fulfill the 1979 plan provisions, insuring the implementation of the targets established by the 11th party congress and party conference, and covering a new and important stage along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

[Signed] The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the State Planning Committee, the Central Directorate of Statistics

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN VESSELS ABROAD--Over 50 Romanian vessels are either on their way to or already anchored in various foreign ports. Thus the "Foisor" cargo vessel of 7,500 dwt is in Alexandria, Egypt, unloading cement; the "Teleorman" and "Dumbraveni" cargo vessels have arrived in Houston, United States; the "Salva" ore carrier of 25,000 dwt will arrive shortly in another U.S. port, Morehead City; the "Botosani" ore carrier of 55,000 dwt is on its way to Tubarao, Brazil; the "Frasinel" cargo vessel is currently unloading chemical products in the Japanese harbor of Nagoya. The "Filaret" cargo vessel of 7,500 dwt will shortly proceed on its first voyage as the latest ship built for the Romanian commercial fleet. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Feb 79 p 5 AU]

NIGER ENVOY DEPARTS--Bucharest, 6 Feb, AGERPRES--On February 6, Stefan Voitec, vice-president on the State Council of Romania, received on a farewell call Illa Salifou, ambassador of the Republic of the Niger in Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania. They had a talk on the occasion, in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 6 Feb 79 ID]

MORE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

BORBA Discusses Iraq Talks

AU081151 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Dejan Lukic report]

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 February--Yugoslavia and Iraq take the joint and resolute view that international relations must be based on the equality and independence of countries and on their active participation in the solution of world problems. The two countries reject all forms of outside interference, whatever the excuse.

In the political talks between Tito and Saddam Husayn today, the Yugoslav and the Iraqi sides expressed the view that the nonalined countries must resolutely struggle for a universal detente, or rather that a relaxation of tension was possible only if all countries participate.

Agreement on Most Vital Issues

In the earlier talks between Tito and al-Bakr, in today's dialog between our president and Saddam Husayn and in yesterday's talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec and Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Hammadi the Yugoslav and the Iraqi sides expressed identical or very close positions on the most important topics which were the subject of the Yugoslav-Iraqi political exchange of views.

Already now it can be noted that there is no essential difference in views and that the SFRY president's 5-day visit to Iraq will result in a high level of agreement and understanding as regards the political positions of the two friendly countries on topics of general and common interest.

As far as the Middle East complex is concerned, in all past talks Yugoslavia reaffirmed its firm support for the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation and expansion.

In this connection, Yugoslavia believes that it is necessary to offer an opportunity to all sides to include themselves in the actions and struggle for a complete and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis.

For Unity of Nonalined Countries

During the past talks the Iraqi and the Yugoslav sides analyzed the situation in the nonalined movement in the greatest possible detail and with a high level of agreement. President Tito also believes that the unity of the nonalined countries is in the present circumstances and at this moment in history the basis and guarantee for the movement's effective and authentic activity in the struggle for new international relations and a new world in general.

This position also dominated in the dialog at today's meeting between Tito and Saddam Husayn. In this connection the firm view was expressed that the unity within the movement could be achieved through activity to rally the member countries and bring them closer together, along with a respect for differences, something which is also a valuable quality and part of the very essence of the nonalined movement.

The Yugoslav side believes, and the Iraqi side supports it in this, that the nonalined countries must not allow anyone to change the essence of the principles upon which the policy of the movement has been affirmed, because this would affect its authentic strength and action capability.

Proceeding from these ideas, during their 3-day talks Yugoslavia and Iraq have achieved agreement at all levels to jointly work on preparations for the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

Through President al-Bakr, Saddam Husayn's speech today and through yesterday's dialog between Minister Hammadi and Josip Vrhovec, the Iraqi side expressed its readiness to continue to work dynamically in the nonalined movement on the already affirmed principles, which have procured success and recognition in the world for this movement.

Communique Issued on Iraq Visit

For Baghdad INA coverage of the text of the communique issued on the 4-8 February visit to Iraq by President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, see the Iraq section of the 9 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

Tito Arrives in Damascus

LD081500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--President Josip Broz Tito arrived at noon today in Damascus, for a friendly official visit to Syria at the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the Syrian capital a very cordial and friendly reception with the highest state honors was arranged for the president. At Damascus International Airport President Tito was met and welcomed by Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, with his closest colleagues.

Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials in the official suite arrived in Damascus with President Tito.

Syrian Coverage

For Yugoslav and Syrian media reportage on President Tito's visit to Damascus, including a Damascus radio report on Tito's speech at an 8 February Damascus dinner, see the Syria section of the 9 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Will Visit Jordan 11-14 Feb

LD082338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 11 to 14 February at the invitation of King Husayn Ibn Talal.

The president of the republic will be accompanied on this journey by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; and other personalities.

TITO APPEALS FOR MERCY FOR FORMER PREMIER BHUTTO

LD081111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, February 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has appealed to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq for mercy for former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sentenced to death. In addressing this appeal President Tito was prompted by humane reasons, states a report from Baghdad where the Yugoslav president is on an official and friendly visit.

EDVARD KARDELJ 'SERIOUSLY ILL,' UNDER INTENSIVE CARE

LD082330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, February 8 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Edvard Kardelj, 69, one of the founders of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia and a top-ranking Yugoslav official, is seriously ill and is in hospital in Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

Kardelj, one of President Tito's closest associates since 1937, was again transferred to the clinical center in Ljubljana today for intensive treatment.

As stated by the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman in answer to a question at today's regular press conference, Edvard Kardelj has been "unwell for some time and is now seriously ill."

Kardelj was visited in the Ljubljana clinical center today by republican President of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Sergej Krajger and (?President) of the League of Communists of Slovenia Franc Popit.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

On Carter Message to Tito

LD090022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 8 (TANJUG)--President Carter's message to President Tito, presented by U.S. Ambassador Eagleburger to Undersecretary in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Budimir Loncar in Belgrade recently, is part of a customary exchange of views between the heads of two friendly countries.

This was stated by the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman at a regular press conference here today. The spokesman said he could not comment on the contents of the message, in which, among other subjects, the U.S. views on Middle East developments are set out.

On DPRK Unification Initiatives

LD081552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today, the spokesman replied to a question on how Yugoslavia regards the newest initiatives by the DPRK and the expressed willingness of South Korea to begin a dialog on the possibilities of unification.

"Yugoslavia welcomes and supports the initiative of the DPRK for a renewal of the dialog with the authorities and political parties of South Korea as a confirmation of the constant attempts by the DPRK Government to remove the present tension in the Korean Peninsula and the abnormal state of division, and to seek opportunities and ways for a peaceful unification through negotiations.

It is an encouraging fact that the South Korean authorities have accepted the start of negotiations between the north and south."

On Events in Iran

LD081558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman at the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked at the regular press conference today: "What have you to say regarding the latest developments of events in Iran, created by the return of Khomeyni and the formation of his government?"

Kalezic replied: "We continue to follow with great attention the development of events in Iran. However, it is the Iranian people's affair to seek a way out of the present situation and to find the form of social order which suits it best."

On Deng Xiaoping Proposal

LD081604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In answer to a question posed by the TASS correspondent at today's press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, "what is Yugoslavia's standpoint with regard to the proposal by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the Chinese vice chairman, about the creation of a type of alliance between China, the United States, Western Europe, Japan and other countries against the Soviet Union," Ambassador Mirko Kalezic replied:

"I am not acquainted with such a proposal. It is not our custom, as you know, to comment on statements made by foreign statesmen relating to relations between third states, all the more so in that Yugoslavia's standpoints as a nonalined country and its views on international relations and the principles governing relations between states are well known."

SHANGHAI YOUTH DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

LD081656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking], February 8 (TANJUG)--The freedoms guaranteed by the constitution must not be misused to destructive ends and to violate law and order, Chinese youth daily warns today. This warning was published on account of recent developments in Shanghai being reported by the paper for the first time. Involved here are demonstrations by a group of young people protesting against not being allowed to return from villages to the city, that is to Shanghai, and against jobs prescribed for them in other parts of the country.

The report says nothing about how many young people took part in the demonstrations, except that they stopped traffic, destroyed government property, and caused various kinds of disorder.

The freedom of meetings and assemblage and the freedom of speech cannot be misused in a way which could endanger freedom of others, writes a Shanghai paper in a commentary on the developments carried by the youth daily.

SPOKESMAN SCORES COLOGNE ACQUITTAL OF BILANDZICS

LD081618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In answer to a DPA correspondent's question as to whether he would comment on the judgement passed by the Cologne court on Stjepan and Ivan Bilandzic, Mirko Kalezic, spokesman at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said at today's press conference:

"You have seen that the acquittal of Ivan Bilandzic and the conditional sentence pronounced on Stjepan Bilandzic--which is also virtually an acquittal since the case involves a proven terrorist and organizer of a number of crimes--have met with justifiable dissatisfaction and bitterness on the part of the Yugoslav public.

"Such treatment of a terrorist, I must underline, arouses our anxiety in particular, because it leaves unpunished grievous crimes against the SFRY and its citizens. This objectively encourages the leaders of terrorist gangs to undertake similar acts and is in contradiction to the declarations and promises made by the FRG authorities that they would undertake more energetic measures against anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity in that country, which would be a contribution to mutual trust and equal cooperation.

"It is incomprehensible that the Cologne court, within a short period of time, first found that Bilandzic was a terrorist and that it was impermissible to hand him to Yugoslavia and then acquitted him only a few months later. It is equally incomprehensible that the prosecutor could abandon the trial of this terrorist for organizing terrorist organizations although his role in these organizations was well known and for which the police and judicial organs in the FRG had ample evidence."

Answering a supplementary question on whether the Yugoslav government protested to the FRG Government on the outcome of the trial, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary, called Mr Von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, and expressed our concern and displeasure not only about the judgement but also about the manner in which the trial was conducted, when crude attacks against Yugoslavia were allowed and when attempts were made to devalue our judicial system by people who were also earlier involved in crimes and terrorism and were sentenced for them. The incomprehensible conduct by a part of the FRG information media, which sided with terror and approved the acquittal, was also pointed out to Von Puttkamer."

SAWPY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRESIDENCY ELECTIONS

LD081920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The election of SFRY Presidency members is an exceptionally important political action, which cannot and must not be reduced to electoral procedure or organizational preparations. The elections are the conclusion of a mandate in the work of this, the most responsible collective body in our country, whose mandate corresponds with a time in which major results have been achieved in the socioeconomic and political development of society. For this reason--Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in conversation with journalists today--political action on the occasion of elections for Presidency members is not something beyond the efforts and strivings of all of society.

In the Socialist Alliance, which is the factor of this entire activity, no special political platform for the elections has been set up.

The decisions of the 11th congress and the recommendations of President Tito are the basis, Rajcan said, on which he will organize electoral political activity. It is precisely for this reason that this activity cannot be reduced merely to discussions about candidates, but must guarantee the broadest possible democratic debate on topical political tasks and must guarantee an agreement on their realization. In Rajcan's opinion, this means that it is necessary to point to the causes and real dimensions of various monopolies in income distribution, to the privileges which are stubbornly reflected in decisionmaking on conditions and results of producers' work.

The role and function of the SFRY Presidency in the sphere of economic relations and development policy, agreement making and contracting between the republics and provinces constitute an important part of the realization of national equality in the federation. On the occasion of the elections it is essential, Rajcan stressed, to also examine the open questions in the sphere of the federation's economic functions and of the development of that system.

It is well known, too, that from the beginning of its work, the SFRY Presidency has functioned as a collective organ with a 1 year mandate for the vice president. Therefore this experience is important for the development of collective work, that is, for delegate relations. In general, this whole process represents nothing other than a change in the relations within leading organs, and in the relations of these organs toward their delegate base. The entire electoral activity, stressed Rajcan, should therefore be a critical analaysis of the path traversed and an indication of the ways in which certain problems have been overcome.

STAMBOLIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM U.S., LONDON

AU082036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia, has returned to Belgrade after a visit to the United States and Great Britain that lasted several days. Immediately on arrival Stambolic responded to a request from journalists and said the following on his impressions and talks:

[Stambolic--begin recording] The Executive Council decision to make this visit was based on the estimate that it might be beneficial. The aims of the visit, which were determined jointly with federal organs, the things we discussed there and the results we achieved justify this decision by the Executive Council. We will prepare a report on our trip very soon and it will be discussed by the Executive Council, and we will convey it to the federal organs and the other republics.

The fact that the talks were of a concrete, working nature should be ascribed to our banks and work organizations which participated in the preparations for the visit and in these talks and made it all possible. We met a large number of businessmen, leaders of banks and companies, representatives of the governments both in England and in America, and we exchanged much information with all of them, discussed and examined a number of questions, and we made many concrete arrangements on how to cooperate further.

I wish to say that there is a great readiness on the part of businessmen as well as an orientation by the governments of these states to develop economic relations with Yugoslavia and to promote them so that they may attain higher and newer forms of cooperation.

In conclusion, I wish to say something, although it is nothing new.

Our impressions during the past 2 weeks indicate the respect and prestige enjoyed by our president and the interest of these countries in the independent and nonalined position of Yugoslavia. The manner in which this respect and this interest were expressed really made this visit pleasant, despite the strenuous and numerous working talks--there were over 40 of them. And each of us felt good about this.

TERRITORIAL DEFENSE CONFERENCES HELD

Novi Sad Conference

LD061930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--A conference on training in the territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina was held in Novi Sad today, with the participation of commanders and responsible officers of all territorial defense headquarters in the province. Attention focused on the experiences from last year's training of headquarters, officers and units of territorial defense, and also on the place and role of territorial defense in local communities and work organizations, as well as on the ideopolitical work of members of the territorial defense. The conference was held under the leadership of Maj Gen Milenko Radovanov, commander of the provincial headquarters of territorial defense of Vojvodina; the introductory report was delivered by Maj Gen Dimitrije Popovic.

Titovo Uzice Conference

LD061935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Titovo Uzice--A regional conference on activities concerning preparations for all-people's defense was held today in the organization of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council in Titovo Uzice. Taking part in the work of the conference were Petar Antonijevic, member of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council; and Momcilo Dragovic, deputy republican secretary for national defense, and representatives of republican organs and institutions.

It was assessed that all structures have been mobilized in the preparations for all-people's defense in the Titovo Uzice region. Working people and citizens are ready to effectively resist any possible aggressor. This was confirmed in the many exercises carried out last year in organizations of associated labor, municipalities and in the region.

Momcilo Dragovic, deputy republican secretary for national defense, presented Rade Arnatovic, head of the municipal secretariat for national defense in Titovo Uzice, with a national defnese badge for results achieved in work on preparations for all-people's defense.

Sarajevo Meeting

LD061525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--A consultative meeting was held in Sarajevo today on topical issues of training and education of territorial defense members and units and on other aspects of their combat training under the aegis of the territorial defense republican headquarters of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Officers of territorial defense zone headquarters from the territory of Bosnia and Hercegovina agreed that fresh efforts have been made during the past year and considerable results attained in strengthening the combat readiness of the units, commands and headquarters in all sociopolitical communities in the republic.

Special efforts will be made this year, it was said, to train military commands and headquarters for operations in conditions of warfare. In the training of the units the orientation will be to carry out exercises in those conditions which are the closest approximation to a specific wartime condition and to other circumstances in which the units have to operate. The system of movable camps will be applied even more in the exercises.

Col Gen Mirko Vranic, commander of the territorial defense republican headquarters, said at the consultative meeting that the documents of the 11th LCY Congress and of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina should represent the basis for the further training and improving of these units and of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole. Of special importance will be the training of defense members in local communities and in organizations of associated labor.

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS

Meet With FEC Official

LD061948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities, today received representatives of the supreme Islamic authority in the SFRY, led by Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Naim Hadziabdic, at the latter's request.

During the talks, a number of topical issues on relations between the state and the Islamic community in the SFRY were examined.

Meet With Serbian Officials

LD061950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council Commission for Relations With Religious Communities, today received representatives of the Islamic community in the SFRY, led by Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Naim Hadziabdic.

Also taking part in the talks were Dr Hamdija Cemerlic, president of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic community in the SFRY; Dr Ahmet Smajlovic, president of the council of elders in Bosnia-Hercegovina; Hamdija Jusufspahic, muftija in Belgrade; and Vladimir Stanojevic, secretary of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities. It was stated that relations between the Islamic community and state organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are developing successfully. The desire was expressed for these relations to continue to progress in the spirit of the constitution and the law.

DJURANOVIC PRESENTS AWARD TO ARCHBISHOP TOKIC

LD070212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bar--In Bar today, Veselin R. Djuranovic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and chairman of the republican Commission for Religious Questions, presented Archbishop Aleksandr Tokic with the People's Order of Merit With Silver Rays, which he had been awarded by President Tito. Prominent representatives of Bar's sociopolitical life were present at the special celebrations on the occasion of the presentation of this significant tribute.